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These volumes will be particularly valuable for the smaller libraries of the West whose funds will not permit the purchase of the many expensive sets giving the sources necessary to an understanding of the economic development of the West. Historians will welcome the extensive and well-selected bibliography. Students of sociology will find them useful for obtaining a general background to more intensive investigations. The vast territory covered has made impossible the furnishing of those subtler details that must be discovered and presented before we can help the people of the West to become conscious of what is most characteristic and worthy of emphasis in the civilization they are founding in the territory conquered from the wilderness.

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*Lead Poisoning and Lead Absorption. The Symptoms, Pathology and Prevention, with Special Reference to Their Industrial Origin and an Account of the Principal Processes Involving Risk.* By THOMAS M. LEGGE, M. D. OXON., D.P.H. CANTAB., and KENNETH W. GOADBY, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. CANTAB. London: Edward Arnold; New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. Pp. xi+308. \$3.50 net.

This is one in a series of "International Medical Monographs" prepared under the general editorship of Leonard Hill and William Bulloch. The authors of the book speak from practical experience, the one as medical inspector of factories, the other as surgeon to certain smelting and white lead factories in East London. The work is highly technical and will prove of little value to the general reader. Technical, chemical, and medical terminology is employed throughout the book. The monograph should, however, be of great value to physicians and manufacturers who have to do with the many processes in which lead is used; it will, moreover, be of material assistance to legislature committees and investigators of industrial diseases.

Each chapter is accompanied by a bibliography, and a number of plates, figures, and tables are given. The chapters that are of special interest from the point of view of social technology are: iii, "Susceptibility and Immunity"; iv, "Statistics of Plumbism"; xii, xiii, xiv, "Preventive Measures against Lead Poisoning"; and xv, xvi, xvii, "Description of Processes." These last chapters include also the application, in the various processes, of the conclusions reached with regard to prevention and treatment. The authors are convinced, and

they describe the careful experiments which confirmed the conviction, that the most frequent and most dangerous cause of lead poisoning is the inhalation of dust, and therefore, though they readily recognize other precautions and constant watchfulness and care as necessary, they place the greatest emphasis, in their discussion of preventive measures, on the removal of dust and fumes by means of exhaust ventilation, fans and hoods, or vacuum cleaners.

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*The Wanderings of Peoples.* By A. C. HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., University Reader in Ethnology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1911. 1 vol. Pp. vii+124, with five maps.

This is the first book of its kind, and I know of no one person equipped critically to review it as a whole. It is an excellent pioneer volume, and is especially valuable because of its maps.

Chap. i is an "Introduction." It occupies 11 pages, and is a simple statement of well-known conditions of migration. A bibliography of three authors (to which page references are given in the text) concludes the chapter.

Chap. ii is entitled "Asia and Oceania." It occupies 26 pages and is followed by a bibliography of twenty authors. This seems to be the least complete chapter of the book. Its incompleteness is especially noticeable in Oceania—inasmuch as part of this area, viz., Papua, is one concerning which Dr. Haddon is distinctively equipped to present new, authentic, and first-hand knowledge. So I infer that the incompleteness of data of Oceanic migrations is due to lack of space, and not to negligence or lack of knowledge. The map of Asia presents the migration routes of thirty-five peoples.

Chap. iii, dealing with "Europe," contains 13 pages, and has a bibliography of nine volumes. Europe is the area about which, of course, most is known, and about the movement of those peoples Dr. Haddon takes his readers' knowledge most for granted; however, he has packed these few pages full. I cannot help but see in this book, especially in this chapter on Europe, the direct effect of oriental travel in out-of-the-way places where one soon learns to pack the maximum number of utilities compactly and of such bulk, form, and weight that they are suitable for the burden of one man's back. Would that many more ethnologists had had similar "hiking" experiences, and had become equally apt in applying the law of the hiker to the writing of books. The migrations of nineteen peoples are presented on the map of Europe.